

Subscription: \$2.00 per Annum, in advance.

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR—NO. 47.

ENTIRE COUNTRY FACES ALARMING PAPER SHORTAGE

Manufacturers, Newspaper Publishers' Association and Legislators Seek Equitable Arrangement.

SERIOUS SITUATION FOR NEWS- PAPER PUBLISHERS.

Advertising and Subscription Rates Must be Advanced to Meet New Conditions.

New York, Nov. 20.—Material increases in advertising and subscription rates, limitations of the sizes of newspapers and provisions in advertising contracts whereby rates can be adjusted monthly or quarterly were among the recommendations made today by a special convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, called to consider the newsprint shortage.

The report of the resolutions committee, adopted unanimously, follows: "Paper manufacturers have told us that there is a world-wide shortage of paper. At the present rate of consumption the newspapers are using about ten per cent. more paper than is being produced. This means an annual shortage on the present basis of approximately 200,000 tons. Your committee therefore recommends: "That the regulations of the war industries board for the conservation of newsprint be strictly adhered to, and that the full text of all these regulations be sent to all the daily and Sunday newspapers of the United States, whether or not they are members of the A. N. P. A.

"That publishers everywhere be urged to increase materially the advertising and subscription rates and at the same time limit the size of their issues.

No Long Term Contracts. "That no newspaper enter into a yearly contract for advertising at a fixed rate, but make rates adjustable monthly or quarterly.

"That the A. N. P. A. send out a standard form of adjustable contract for advertising.

"That the committee strongly discourage the hoarding of print paper.

"That the white paper committee and the legislative committee of the A. N. P. A. urge the enactment of such legislation as will permit the development of water power so that our timber lands may be fully available for the manufacture of wood pulp, lumber and paper, and we also recommend that congress be urged to take steps that will induce the Canadian government to open the order in council prohibiting the export of wood cut from crown land.

"We recommend that the president appoint a committee on conciliation for the purpose of adjusting differences between the publishers in competitive territories.

"That the members of the committee be selected with the view to governing the entire country. That this committee formulate such plans and recommendations as will assist in adjusting differences so far as possible; that each member of this committee be given authority to represent the committee and be authorized to appoint sub-committees to deal with conditions in cities or competitive territories within that area.

Co-Operation Necessary. "It is further recommended that this committee keep the print paper committee of the A. N. P. A. informed as to its problems and accomplishments; that the entire membership of the A. N. P. A. co-operate with this committee to the end that it may result in the greatest benefit to all most vitally concerned.

In line with the recommendations of the A. N. P. A., president of the association, the publishers co-operate with news print manufacturers, a committee of publishers conferred with a committee of the American Pulp and Paper Association, which began a four-day convention at the same hotel. The results of the conference were embodied in the resolutions which were adopted. R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the news print service bureau, told the convention that the mills were unable to increase production as they were running at 100 per cent. capacity.

Phone Company Installs 3,502 New Lines in New Orleans.

A total of 3,502 new telephone lines have been installed by the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co. between January 1 and November 1, according to an announcement made Saturday by C. A. Stair, general manager of the company. Mr. Stair said that at the present rate of increase, there would 5,000 new phones before January 1, 1920, bringing the total number in the city up to 31,000.

Mr. Stair declared that the telephone company had been sorely beset, due to a lack of wire and other facilities with which to connect phones, and that as a result many persons have had to take party line phones until additional wires can be secured. He stated that this had resulted in many mix-ups over numbers, and that the trouble over wrong numbers had become greater through persons moving between October and November 1.

He announced that the new telephone directory would be out within the next three weeks, and that as a result the people would be relieved of getting wrong numbers. Mr. Stair said that it was also proposed to build a new switch building to take care of the increased number of calls.

PROCEEDINGS OF "SPANISH TRAIL CONVENTION."

The old Spanish Trail Convention at San Antonio, Friday and Saturday, was a hard-working meeting. The delegates, quite generally, were of substantial men and their reports carried weight. The prompt construction of this highway is sweeping across the country. Texas has 950 miles. Much of this is through territory of small population, yet essentially every county was represented, a half of these counties have already voted their bonds, and most of the remainder stood up and said they would vote a bond at once. Other States gave just as reassuring reports. "It is the most historic and interesting, and will become the most popular, highway in America," one speaker declared, and apparently everyone accepted the sentiment.

Ever, State was represented by delegates or official letters which told of the full-hearted co-operation existing. The highway is now sixty per cent. constructed or with money in the bank.

County after county pledged to build up their county clubs and their financial support. \$25,000 per year will be raised, 40 per cent. of which remains with the county clubs for local work. An annual budget was ordered prepared and the quota of each county will be assigned.

The executive offices remain at San Antonio, Texas. A pictorial magazine will be issued—each membership carries with it a subscription to this. It will also have large circulation among automobilists. There is so much old history and scenic interest this can become a very fine magazine.

The association has been incorporated and by-laws adopted continuing the county club for local memberships with a county director. The Trail, which is 2,800 miles from Los Angeles to Jacksonville, is divided into four divisions with a vice-president and three councilors to each division.

The addresses all developed a wealth of information. Clifton George, of San Antonio, spoke of the usefulness in community building of a transcontinental highway. S. M. Williams, President Federal Highway Council, spoke of National roads and America's backwardness and also of the National highway movement as exemplified by the Townsend bill now before Congress. A resolution was adopted, endorsing this proposed law, and all county clubs were asked to do the same.

Several speakers spoke of the Old Spanish Trail as one of the three great highways in such a law could come into effect.

Herbert Bayless, Lake Charles, La., told of the work and of the achievements in linking up a highway that now commands transcontinental recognition.

Several counties respecting local routes were presented. One in Jeff Davis county, Texas, was heard at length. All such questions are settled by the Board of Directors after due hearing. Officials will make complete personal investigation of the Jeff Davis County situation and all others where differences of opinion exist. These contests were interesting. They reflect the sincere interest of localities and will give the Board of Directors some delicate problems to handle.

Several occasional counties were reported which have already been routed around some of such counties.

A banquet and entertainment were given the delegates by the Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, Salesmanship and Auto-Ladies clubs, of San Antonio. Next convention, November 1920, Marianna, Florida, also invited the convention and had many supporters.

The new officers are: President, Harry L. Miller, San Antonio; California-El Paso Division, A. H. Gardner, Vice-President, of Tombstone, Arizona; Councilors for this division to be elected, El Paso-Houston division, Wilbur Schreyer, Vice-President, Kerrville, Texas; with Councilors W. L. Aldwell, Sonora, Texas; J. W. Rainbolt, Gonzales, Texas; and James Rooney, Ft. Stockton, Texas. Houston-New Orleans division, Will L. Vining, Vice-President, Orange, Texas; with Councilors Edgar J. Roark, Beaumont, Texas; Edgar Miller, Lake Charles, La.; and Arthur W. Van Pelt, of Houma, La. New Orleans-Florida division, Mrs. F. R. S. Phillips, Vice-President, Tallahassee, Fla.; with Councilors, Bryan Corey, St. Petersburg, Fla.; and J. B. Kellough, secretary of the news print service bureau, told the convention that the mills were unable to increase production as they were running at 100 per cent. capacity.

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Attention! Attention!
FOR SALE

Ford Road of Home, Motor and Mules for working and breeding purposes. Price ranging from \$25.00 to \$100.00.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS COMPLETES SOME VERY IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

Woman Suffrage Amendment, Prohibition Enforcement Bill, Repeal of Daylight Saving Law, Return of Wire Systems, Demobilization Provisions Among Measures Passed During Long Session.

Washington, Nov. 20.—While consideration of the treaty of Versailles was the outstanding event of the first session of the sixty-sixth Congress—the first in six years in which the Republicans have controlled both branches—considerable important legislation was completed, and many other measures were prepared for disposal when the regular meeting begins December 8.

The session closing today was an extraordinary one, convened May 19 under a call cabled from Paris, May 7, by President Wilson to consider primarily the appropriation bills which failed at the session ending last March 3.

Among the principal legislative achievements were: Submission of the Woman Suffrage constitutional amendment, to the States for ratification. The amendment resolution was adopted 304 to 89 by the house as its first executive act and by the Senate June 4, 56 to 25.

The prohibition enforcement bill, providing for enforcing war time and constitutional prohibition, passed over President Wilson's veto.

The act repealing the daylight saving law also passed over the president's veto.

Providing for the return of telegraph, telephone and cable wire lines to private operation.

Continuing government control of dyes until January 18, next.

Extension of the Lever food and fuel control to clothing and other necessities and penalizing hoarding and profiteering.

Providing for demobilizing of the army to a peace basis of approximately 300,000 men, pending permanent peace legislation.

Granting permanent rank to General Pershing.

Authorizing completion of the government railroad in Alaska.

Continuing war time pass port regulations so as to prevent an influx of radical aliens.

Ten appropriation bills aggregating about \$3,000,000,000 also were passed. They included \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration; \$772,000,000 for the army; \$316,000,000 for the navy and a sundry civil budget of \$219,000,000.

Numerous minor bills and resolutions also were enacted, but no attempt was made to pass over the president's veto the Cummins bills to restore the pre-war rate making powers of the interstate commerce commission.

The German treaty as announced by the Senate, which shut off consideration of much legislation. Senate discussion of the treaty began May 23, but the document itself was not submitted by President Wilson until July 10.

Committee hearings and consideration required two months, the report with fourteen reservations being made to the Senate, September 10.

Deliberations on the treaty evoked one of the most bitter and prolonged contests between congress and the president.

Although the number of pensioners has decreased somewhat during the past year, an effort will be made at the approaching legislative session to have the Confederate Pension Fund increased from \$500,000 to \$750,000 per annum.

The demand for increase will be based on increased living costs. Pensioners claim that present allowances are of very little benefit, owing to high cost of the necessities of life and that they have suffered keenly during the past year on this account.

At legislative sessions for the past six years diligent efforts have been made to have the pension fund increased, but with very little success. Twenty years ago the Confederate Veterans dominated both branches of the lawmaking body. In the new legislature there will be only three members who served in the Confederate army.

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DEMAND FOR BAY REALTY IS REPORTED ACTIVE

Local History at No Time Has Shown Such Activity in Demand and Value as at Present Time.

PAST TWO OR THREE MONTHS HAS BROKEN ALL RECORDS

All Due to Healthy Growth—Bay St. Louis As An Ideal Residence Place Coming Into Its Own.

At no time in the history of Bay St. Louis can it be pointed out that the demand for real estate and the activity of the market in the city has been as active as at present.

For the past two or three months a remarkable demand for local realty has set in, and has continued at a rate that must necessarily accelerate values. Property at one time at a low ebb of value, because there was no demand, now ranks among the choicest.

It is well known that a dozen or two valuable and desirable properties for residential purposes were practically at a drug on the market. Neither advertising nor the medium of the real estate man could get a buyer. Today the order of things is reversed. It would be interesting were a complete record of the sales from the public records for the past two or three months. The number and the aggregate amount of money paid therefor would simply prove staggering.

And notwithstanding these, many sales the demand continues and values have risen.

Some one asks why this boom. It does not strike us as a boom. Simply Bay St. Louis is coming into her own. The town is growing all the time; more people are coming to recognize the many advantages of Bay St. Louis as a place of residence.

The advantages are manifold. Living conditions are good; educational advantages are unsurpassed; the water, the climate, general healthfulness, all combine to make Bay St. Louis and vicinity a veritable Eden.

The bulk of property purchased has been from people leaving residences in other places. Some are attracted by the desirability of the place to live in all the year around; some because it is the resort of summer residents, others because it is the place to which they are coming here to live; to locate permanently, and these in time bring others. Some are attracted by the desirability of the place to live in all the year around; some because it is the resort of summer residents, others because it is the place to which they are coming here to live; to locate permanently, and these in time bring others.

Long Staple Sells for Dollar a Pound.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 20.—The sale by George C. O'Donnell, planter of Louisa, Miss., community in Yazoo County, of 100 bales of long staple cotton at one dollar a pound, is the largest single sale of spot cotton on record in the Mississippi Delta country.

Including the cotton seed the total value of the 100 bales was \$75,000.

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BAY HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

News Notes From Central School Reported For The Echo.

Our Literary Society met on Armistice Day and the program rendered was enjoyed by all. We regret very much that Honorable Carl Marshall was unable to be with us to deliver his address, but an important business engagement called him to Jackson. We appreciate the interest that many of the patrons manifested by being present at the first meeting of our Literary Society.

The next meeting of the Society will be held Friday, November the twenty-eighth. We hope that all patrons and friends interested in our school work will be present. The program will be as follows:

1. Miss E. Strother's room.
2. Local News—Andrew Little.
3. Quizzes—Walter Chapman.
4. Essay on Conduct—Alma Von Drozkowsky.
5. Recitation—Esther Ladner.
6. Reading—Mildred Gallup.
7. Piano Solo—Hermie Perkins.
8. Declaration—Randolph Firsching.

The Boys Basketball team has been organized and they are looking forward to a game with Kiln soon. Through Mr. Talbert's efforts we have managed to secure new stove pipes. When the cold weather arrived it found us prepared.

We have had quite a bit of debating the past two weeks. The sophomores had quite a heated argument. The subject was: "Resolved, That ships have been a larger factor in the development of our trade and commerce than railroads." The girls took the affirmative and the boys the negative. The subject was hotly discussed and the boys won. They won by a small margin, however. Bert Jackson started for the boys.

Poor Wallace is kept so busy with his bookkeeping that he has no time to write notes except when it is time for him to report to French class.

Alma von Drozkowsky, Wallace Chapman, Hermie Perkins.

Reporters.

OIL BURNERS MAY GO ON L. & N. RAILROAD.

Lack of Fuel, Say Officials May Make Stop Necessary.

With only a few days supply of coal on hand, the L. & N. E. road is facing a situation more acute than any ever encountered before, and officials state that the present inability to secure coal may mean the first step in a movement which has been gaining headway for the past few months for placing oil burning engines on the entire system.

No immediate change is expected as a result of the coal shortage, but it is pointed out that the railroad must look about for other fuel than coal. Several of the larger railroads of the West have been using oil burners for years. In the South and East coal is the predominant fuel.

With a possible contingency that a miners' strike may put the railroads of the country in a position where only a few trains can run, officials everywhere are trying to devise other means of keeping trains in operation, and the use of oil, which today is becoming more general, is no exception.

Including the cotton seed the total value of the 100 bales was \$75,000.

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THEY DUMPED THE BOOZE INTO THE STREET GUTTER

Yazoo City Disposes of All Its Ill-
cit Liquor Sales—Incidentally
All of Its Liquors.

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED BOT- TLES DESTROYED.

Booze Had Been Captured and Held
Pending Final Disposition
in Court.

An unappetizing gutter just outside the door of the Yazoo City Hall and police station Monday night received the contents of eighteen sacks and six cases of high-priced liquor. Mayor Campbell ordered the liquor destroyed following this session of circuit court, and the ending of practically all of the city's cases against illicit liquor dealers. There were, in all, about 275 bottles of the juice, some of which bore exceedingly good labels. But not all of the contents were for the outside market, for the reason that with the approach of the great dryness and with the departure of various dealers, it is said that the labels seldom sold the truth.

In the lot were two wagon loads of liquor captured by the police of Yazoo City this spring just after they had crossed the Yazoo River bridge and entered the city. They were in charge of negro drivers and were moving along quietly toward some hiding place within the city. It was supposed that the liquor had been brought part of the way to Yazoo City by motor boat and had been landed a short distance down the river and loaded into the wagons for transportation into the city.

The destruction of the beverage with a past attracted no little attention. A few thought of the financial worth of the supply at present market prices, but more watched with drying threat the small stream down Jefferson street, and caught the odor and almost the sound of the gurgling it makes down more appreciative throats.—Yazoo City Sentinel.

Governor Bilbo Makes Ready to Say Goodbye

Governor Bilbo is spending his leisure moments in gathering data for his farewell message to the legislature, to be submitted at the January session. It will probably be a document of considerable length, reviewing the administrative history of the past four years, and setting forth in detail the needs of the various departments of State government, and of the educational and eleemosynary institutions. Some of these departments and institutions have already placed in the governor's hands copies of their biennial reports for reviewing.

It is Gov. Bilbo's intention to leave immediately after his retirement from his old home at Poplarville, where he will divide his time between farming and practicing law. During his term of office he has acquired a first-class farm in Pearl River County.

TALES FROM BIG CITIES

Odd Escape of Launch Party in Gulf Hurricane

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., (Kisner)—A narrow escape from death in the recent Gulf hurricane would fill many volumes. Here's one out of the ordinary. The launch party in the launch party included Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Anderson of Houston, T. A. Shearer of Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Roark of Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Guertiz and daughter of San Antonio, and Walter Agnew, John Webster and James McAllister of Corpus Christi, and L. M. Woodward of Houston. McAllister owned the launch. The party was formed in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, who were recently married. The party stopped Saturday evening at Corpus Christi. At midnight they were awakened by the coming of the hurricane. Just then a tent floor carried on the crest of the waves was swept toward them. Two of the men leaped into the water and dragged it in. For some time the launch was battered about, entirely at the mercy of the churning waters. Finally it was thrown ashore upon what remained of Mustang Island, a plot of ground hardly more than 20 feet square. There they remained until the coming of dawn Monday. The waters had subsided somewhat and from an old fisherman who had survived the storm, they obtained their first food in 30 hours. Later aviators dropped them some provisions. Woodward, by means of a raft, made his way to the mainland and brought in word that the party was safe, six days after their departure.

Sultan Bob McLean of the Marines and His Harem

NEW YORK.—The marine corps here is putting on new airs over Sgt. Robert McLean of the recruiting station, 24 East Twenty-third street. He's just learned he's the sultan of Liang-Liang, Philippine islands, and the proud possessor of an island three miles around, and all it contains, including a harem of 40 women—count 'em, 40! And what's more, Sergeant McLean is starting for Liang-Liang to take possession. You see, it's this way: The sergeant spent two years of his service among the Moros. The sultan adopted him and died the other day, making the sergeant his heir. Says the sergeant: "The sultan's house was two stories high and made of nipa fiber. It was set upon stilts, eight feet high and had 20 rooms. The cows and pigs and chickens were kept in the space underneath the stilts. The women of the harem were out in quarters by themselves, and I never set eyes upon them. "The sultan was quite an educated man, and spoke English quite fluently. He was eighty years old. I told him all about America and our ways, and he would sit and listen for hours. He grew so fond of me that he said he wanted to make me his legal son, since he had no legitimate male heir. One day I received a summons to come to him at once and bring two of my friends along. I took Frank Kocum, who was killed in France, and Sergeant Walter of the marine corps along with me. When we reached the sultan's home we were ushered into the public hall. There I found the sultan looking very strange and important. "My friends and I were taken into an adjoining room and dressed in long flowing robes. The sultan bared his chest and made a little slash in it with a Moro kris. Then he cut my chest. Tearing a drop of blood from his chest he injected it with a drop of my blood, and from then on I was his adopted son. I left that next week and I have never seen him since."

French Heel and Manhole Stop Veda the Sprinter

CHICAGO.—Veda, indeed, was the course of the true love until yesterday. For Veda Lyons had surrendered her heart to Jimmy Holmes and Florence Murray, a pair as one with that of James Morton. All Cupid, and But the details. Veda's hero, a Sagittarius, the boys called him—was a safeblower, so was Florence's king, whom she addressed as Big Jim. June 17 the West Cleveland (Ohio) bank was held up by four men. They obtained \$50,000 in cash and \$10,000 in Liberty bonds. Since then Veda's Lochinvar has been apprehended. Likewise Florence's Don Juan has been pinched. They now languish in a Cleveland jail. But the cash and the bonds Vice Sergeants Thomas M. McFarland and John Carson and Capt. Michael Lee of the Fifth street station tipped up to a building at 3541 Grand boulevard. There, in the second floor flat, lived Flo and Veda. Captain Lee tapped lightly on the door. No answer. But a window opened softly overhead. McFarland heard it. He slipped around to the side of the house. He remembered that Veda used to be a movie actress of the gymnasium type. Pretty soon he described two French heels emerging from a window. They were followed by two twin ankles. McFarland turned his head to see what time it was. In the interim the possessor of the heels emerged from the window and made her way swiftly to terra firma. Deftly making a glitche of her kirtle, so as not to impede her perambulation, she darted away. He gave chase. She hurried the back fence and dashed into another alley. When one of her French heels became wedged in the interstices of a manhole cover.

Ill, Crippled and Weary Given a 1,200-Acre Farm

MONTICELLO, ILL.—Robert Allerton's gift of 1,200 acres to be used as a tuberculosis sanatorium and home for tired mothers and crippled children has been formally accepted by the supervisors of Platt county. The tract, which lies two and one-half miles to the northeast of Monticello, is one of the most fertile farms in this section of the state. It is under intense cultivation, and it is expected that profits derived from its operation will make the institution self-supporting. Mr. Allerton is giving the land to the county outright as a memorial to his father, the late Samuel Allerton of Chicago, and his friend, the late John Phelan. The acceptance of the farm was made by a select committee of the board of supervisors, consisting of Roy H. Jones, William Hughes and J. M. Branch. At a levy for the building of the sanatorium and funds will be available for the erection of the buildings early next spring.

Leadville Reforms and Burns Up Roulette Wheels

LEADVILLE, COLO.—The gambling days of Leadville are a thing of the past. As the result of a court order ordering that the gambling paraphernalia taken in a recent raid be destroyed, all the implements were carried out to the city dumps and burned. The value of the paraphernalia destroyed is placed at \$7,000, the greatest amount of which was in the roulette wheels. One wheel was valued at \$2,500. It was originally a single table, but had been converted into a double table. The numbers on the original table were inlaid with mother of pearl, ebony, ironwood, mahogany, teakwood and rosewood. The wheel was made of mahogany and ebony, with all points and metal parts of solid silver. Another interesting feature of this table was the fact that it could be controlled by the house. The control was of the double type—that is, it could be worked by the operator, or from another room. Whether this feature was ever used or not cannot be determined, but several players lost large sums of money at the wheel. The burning of the court order by burning has caused a great deal of comment both here and elsewhere. A statement was circulated stating that the court and the sheriff's office in Leadville were so full of money that they were unable to burn the paraphernalia.



1—Secretary of Labor Wilson addressing the opening session of the industrial conference in Washington. 2—King and queen of the Belgians and crown prince with Mayor Peters of Boston and the welcoming committee on the steps of the public library. 3—Confiscated beer being poured into Lake Michigan at Chicago by order of Federal Judge Landis.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Industrial Conference Begins Its Efforts to Accomplish a Tremendous Task

MANY PLANS ARE SUGGESTED

Radical Elements in the Steel Strike Getting the Worst of It—British Railway Strike Ended—Senate Deadlock on Peace Treaty Possible.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. Alarm over the condition of President Wilson was considerably allayed by the favorable reports issued last week by his physicians. He was kept quiet, in spite of his protests; and was not permitted to play any attention to the mass of public business awaiting him. The result of this treatment was his steady improvement, though he may not be able to resume his official duties for some time. The inactivity irked him greatly and Mrs. Wilson and the doctors had to exercise their ingenuity to keep him from getting in communication with public men.

Of course the president could not attend the opening of the industrial conference which he had summoned. But it began its sessions in the Pan-American building, with 60 delegates present, equally divided among the public, the employers and labor. Secretary of the Interior Lane was made permanent chairman and then the delegates, split into groups, got busy on the program that should be followed. Naturally, they were swamped with suggestions of all sorts and from all parts of the country, and the job of sifting out the reasonable plans was a big one. The rules adopted were designed to prevent the wasting of time by extremists and cranks who might wish to talk at length on their theories, whether radical or reactionary.

The somewhat hazy but mighty task set for this conference is the discovery of some method of accomplishing industrial peace, of bringing about an understanding between employers and workers, of ending or lessening strikes and lockouts so that production may be increased and high costs lowered. Every group, and probably every individual delegate, has more or less definite ideas as to how all this may be accomplished, and it is to be hoped the conference can hit on the right ones and bring about their adoption. The first plan presented to the conference was for an immediate industrial truce to continue three months, which would stop all strikes at once. This was proposed by Chairman Burroughs of the public group, and follows the scheme adopted in France. The second proposition, made by Chairman Gompers of the labor group, was for immediate arbitration of the steel strike, by a board of six, two to be appointed by each group. In the conference this contemplated the immediate return of the strikers to work pending the results of the arbitration. A third resolution, offered by Gavin McNab of San Francisco, of the public group, was for a permanent arbitration board, of which all living presidents shall be members.

If Samuel Gompers and the other conservatives who have dominated, and presumably still dominate the American Federation of Labor, are really sincere, they must be secretly pleased with the developments in the steel strike. It is becoming more and more apparent that the strike was forced and is being managed by the radicals who have been trying to gain control of union labor in America, and there is increasing evidence that those radicals are going to fall in both their immediate and their ultimate aims. Uncle Sam is taking a hand in the situation and the "reds," most of whom are foreigners in sympathy with, if not in actual communication with the bolsheviks of Europe, are finding that he is not to be trifled with. When the radicals at Gary defied the local and

state authorities and staged some riotous demonstrations the federal troops were sent there in a hurry and quiet was at once restored. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the central department, hastened from Omaha, where he had been suppressing the race war, and took command of the troops. He named the strikers as the cause of the trouble. He immediately to the rails and a rail on their headquarters was productive of quantities of revolutionary matter to say nothing of guns and ammunition. Martial law was proclaimed and then General Wood established a censorship on all news relating to riots and arrests by the military. It was made clear that the troops were there to preserve lives and property and not to interfere with the strike, but as soon as the radicals were routed and the soldiers were posted throughout the town the steel workers, who wished to work around the mills in greatly increased numbers. In the entire Chicago district many more plants resumed operation, the average force being perhaps 50 per cent of normal.

In the East also the authorities were active against the radicals, the most spectacular happening being a raid at Weirton, W. Va., in which 187 alleged members of the I. W. W. were seized, marched to the public square and forced to kneel and kiss the American flag. Seven of them were held by federal agents and the rest were run out of the town. These were all things which the strikers leader there said it was true that they were reds organized labor would not defend them.

Though the people of the United States generally have no great love for the United States Steel corporation, and though Chairman Gary did not arouse any increased sympathy for it by his talk to the senate committee on labor, there is a widespread feeling that a victory for it in this strike will be beneficial to the country as a whole. The big railway strike in Great Britain was ended by a compromise agreement the main points of which are: Work to be resumed forthwith. On full resumption of work, negotiations shall be continued with the understanding that they will be completed before December 31, 1919. Wages will be stabilized in the United Kingdom at their present level up to September 30, 1920. Any time after August 1, 1920, they may be reviewed in the light of circumstances then existing.

No such railway war shall receive less than 10 shillings a week so long as the cost of living is not less than 130 per cent above prewar prices. Also, the principle of the "open shop" was maintained. Senator Cummings says his committee on interstate commerce is going to force a vote in congress on two great labor questions—compulsory arbitration and the right of organized labor to strike regardless of the public welfare. This is to be done by a favorable report on the Cummins railroad bill. The measure has provisions prohibiting strikes and lockouts on the transportation systems and creating a board of conciliation between the workers and the corporations must be taken for settlement. This board would have four members from each side, and in case of a deadlock the question at issue would be referred to a board of five named by the president. Mr. Cummings predicted the senate would approve of the anti-strike features of the bill, despite the opposition of the American Federation of Labor and the railway brotherhoods.

The predicted deadlock in the senate seemed last week in a fair way to be a reality. Little progress toward a vote was made and Senator Hitchcock told Secretary Tumulty to let the president know there would be nothing concerning the treaty requiring his attention for some time. The probable date of final action on the pact has been advanced to November 10 and there is a chance that the deadlock will not be broken until much later. The Democratic senators who favor the treaty as it stands, being numerous enough to defeat ratification, seem determined to compel at least the voters instead of the Lodge program. Mr. Hitchcock has admitted the necessity of some sort of a compromise, but

the president will be willing to accept in view of his uncompromising statements is unknown. The Italian governmental crisis having compelled the adjournment of the parliament, the peace treaties with Germany and Austria were ratified by royal decree of King Victor Emmanuel and will become effective within 15 days. All the British dominions have long now ratified the German treaty, its ratification by the empire is complete.

According to dispatches from Berlin, the threats of the supreme council to renew the blockade brought Germany to terms and her troops in the Baltic countries are being withdrawn. The government saves its face by stating that Gen. von der Goltz has yielded to its appeal.

Another complication in the affairs of southern Russia is announced. Gen. Simon Petliura, the Ukrainian leader, has declared war on General Denikine, the commander of the anti-bolshevik army that is steadily fighting its way up to Moscow. And at the same time comes word that the Russian volunteer army has surprised and attacked the Ukrainians, a violent result resulting. Further north the troops of the north Russian government had some successes against the reds and Admiral Kolchak reported that the Siberian troops had recovered Tobolsk from them. An interesting story from Helsinki, Finland, is to the effect that Trotsky tried to bring about the arrest of Lenin, but failed, and instead was himself placed under arrest in Moscow on orders of the bolshevik premier.

The American troops that have been serving in Siberia are beginning to come home, and the public should be prepared to hear all kinds of stories of the shocking hardships these men have undergone. Furthermore, it is said to be certain that investigation into the actions of certain of their officers will be demanded. The morale officer who was sent to Siberia by the war department says there is little foundation for the complaints that are sure to be made as soon as the men are discharged, but that will not stop the impending clamor.

The Italian council of ministers has proposed a solution of the Fiume question, namely, that the city be occupied by regular troops pending a decision by the peace conference as to its disposition. But this is to be conditional on Italy's being given the mandate to administer the affairs of the city under the League of Nations. The Italians were greatly exasperated by the report that their government had received warnings as to Fiume from both Great Britain and the United States. It is true that Baron Harding, under secretary for foreign affairs, told Italy that Britain was surprised that the D'Annunzio matter was not being settled more speedily, but there is nothing to show that any such message went from Washington. Meanwhile D'Annunzio maintains his hold on the ill-fated city and prepares for war with the Jug-Slavs. His observers have told him the Serbs are concentrating in large numbers, so he has mined the harbor and placed his troops on the lines of defense. The Serbian officials, on the other hand, deny they seek hostilities with the Italians or are preparing for a fight. If any force is gathered to try to take Fiume it is composed of volunteers.

Long lists of German army and navy officers, accused of crimes against the recognized rules of war, have been prepared by Great Britain, France and Belgium, and the surrender of these men for trial by a court martial will be demanded of Germany in accordance with the treaty. The lists include submarine commanders, Zeppelin and airplane pilots, the makers and crew of the "Big Bertha" that bombarded Paris, the German officers who acted as poison masters in Belgium and who were responsible for depredations and cruelties, the German doctors who fed prisoners the without attention, and the cruel German prison camp guards. The United States has no such list, but is bound to join with the other nations in demanding the extradition of the former kaiser and in trying him before a special court.

According to the scientific staff, it is the second in command, while Dr. Russell P. Penberton, ship's doctor and observation officer, with H. R. Grumman, A. Thompson and R. Mills, observers, complete it. The first stop planned for the little ship is Dakar, West Africa, and thereafter her course will take her to Buenos Aires, St. Helena, Aden, Perth, Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, Honolulu and Panama. The Carnegie is equipped with a variety of instruments to be used in the study of many sciences.

WILL TRAVERSE TWO OCEANS

Nonmagnetic Ship, Carnegie Leaves American Port on a Mission of Scientific Importance.

Washington.—With enough provisions aboard to last two years and outlast the voyage of 20,000 miles, the nonmagnetic ship Carnegie left on a voyage to the Pacific.

The Cornichette

By WILL T. AMES

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Honest to goodness, Edie, isn't she the funniest tramp you ever saw outside of vaudeville?" "She's all of that, Edie. All the time she's out counting them things on her feet, wouldn't bring a pilsener down in a rummage sale. But he found her living in a tree some where."

"Heard Harris call her an ugly duckling. Don't hit her at all, she's an ostrichette." "The two girls behind the soda fountain counter at Benson's had given much of their first Monday morning half hour to a critical inspection of the new waitress for the ice-cream parlor, who was also to help at the fountain."

"Bet you Benson hired her to break her in on Jennie's job." And the girls giggled joyously. Jeff was the druggist's assistant, a neat, well-dressed fellow, the cream of the fountain tanks and carried an advertising sandwich afternoon."

Mame and Edie weren't the only persons in the store who wondered before the week was out why Benson had hired Julia Weeks.

The reason was that long ago, before old John Weeks went to keeping Fog Island lighthouse, he and Benson had been friends, and when old John in his last hours, wrote a note to Benson asking him to give his daughter a job, he insured for the girl a more than ordinary chance to make good."

But Benson didn't usually explain things like that to his employees. The girl told nothing about her past. She was only known that Julia Weeks was to have her chance. But she was, as big, brown-eyed Ralph Matthews, the chief dispenser, said, "An avir mess."

Julia was grotesquely dressed, her clothes might have been thrown to her out of somebody's second story window. She knew nothing at all about doing her tall-colored hair. Her eyes were a pallid blue and her eyebrows scant. Apparently she had never heard of such a thing as a powder puff. Her color and skin showed the marks of the weather and too much frying pan diet.

Worse still, she was reaching up toward a foot of, walked with the stumbling gait of a playman and dropped at least one dish out of every six she handled. She couldn't remember more than one order at a time and frequently got that one wrong. "She spoke, Pumpkinville, English, and Mame Kennedy declared she didn't know there had been a war. But what there was a queer declaration about her."

Matthews' first assistant, who stood the overnight shift, was a fresh, snappy little fellow named Bartoso. From Ralph, Julia accepted admonitions, rebukes, and actual scoldings with a submissiveness that was pathetic; from the girls she took the thoughtless cruelties of their kind with a hoarse indifference; from Bartoso she would stand nothing at all.

On the fourth day the assistant dispenser, finding Julia alone in the ice cream parlor, made some unkindly bantering remarks. By way of retaliation Julia punched him on the nose and wiped him five times across the face with the table swab. After that she was let rather severely alone.

Slowly Julia lost much of her timidity, but it was nearly three months before she began to show that she possessed the primary feminine attribute. Then one day Ralph noticed her standing before one of the cream room mirrors trying to fluff out the hair over her ears with her fingers. Within the week Edie exclaimed, under her breath to Mame: "If I saw her, she'd get on silk socks and Louis Quince heels!"

It was even so. The evolution of Julia had begun. In another month the very ugly duckling had become, if not a swan, at least as nifty and pert looking a chicken as adorned any soda fountain in town. Nobody in that store, except Miss Robbins, of the toilet articles, knew any more about eyebrow pencils and such matters; while her tall-colored hair had been converted into a crown of glory of starling design. Julia had most successfully standardized herself.

"What's the Lady Giant's name, Mame?" Edie wondered. "She's doing something fierce. But when it comes to the men, she's something wrapped and put away in the cooler wouldn't give one of them a glad look on a bet." Search me kiddo, Mame's got the movie bug. Some of 'em are like that. Now Ralph Matthews was not only

but she was fresh-colored and good-looking and cool-headed and she had a winning smile. A head dispenser like that, with a bunch of girls on the counter with him, is most unlikely to escape being the object of rivalry.

Mame Kennedy, however, acknowledged no rival. She claimed Ralph for her own. And with all her feminine respectability she never even thought of Julia as sharing her aspirations for Julia never talked to Ralph except on business. Yet it was for Ralph, and Ralph only, that the awkward waitress was putting herself through the painful process of transformation into a butterfly. She dully, utterly adored the big dispenser.

It was just after the opening hour, Jeff hadn't showed up and two of the soda fountains in the basement needed to be replaced. Ralph had gone down to do it himself.

The girls were furnishing up the fountain counter and tables. Suddenly the building trembled. A reading, metallic rattle came from below.

White-faced, the clerks, and the few customers stared at each other in momentary speechlessness while Edie screamed long and loud. There was a crash of dropped glasses as Mame Kennedy and Julia, with one thought, sprang for the door, leading down stairs. Julia had three times her rival's distance to go. When she reached the foot of the stairs it was to find Mame pale as a ghost, leaning against the door casing. "Oh, oh!" she cried as she hurried back to the stairs, "red me!" "Get lost, get out of my way!" He's all bloody! I can't touch him!"

Julia rushed the shrieking girl aside. "Get a doctor, you coward!" she cried and flung herself across the basement and down on the drenched floor where Ralph Matthews lay huddled.

From one arm the white duck-coat she had been torn and out of a great gaping slash the blood was spurting in throbbing jets. Kicking a high-heeled pump half across the room Julia tore off one of the brand-new silk stockings, knotted the ends with the speed and skill of a sailor, grabbed a wrench that lay on the floor beside her and in ten seconds had a mighty tourniquet twisted around the arm from which Ralph Matthews' life blood had been flowing at an alarming rate.

When Dr. Emery arrived a few minutes later Julia, in her war paint, and hobbling about with one bare leg and foot, became a mere ridiculous adjunct to the scene. But Dr. Emery remarked that the splinter from the imperfect tank had cut clean through the artery, and that whoever got that tourniquet working did so in the very nick of time.

When the tank exploded Ralph did not lose consciousness at once—not till after he heard Mame's exclamation. "Ralph!" Dr. Emery told him about the fountain. So when the dispenser, returned after his recovery he didn't receive Mame's effusive greeting as enthusiastically as she had anticipated. And something happened that set the store again. It was on Ralph's short day and Julia's afternoon off.

"What a link I see!" demanded Jimmy, the crank boy, of Mame Kennedy as he paced breathlessly into the store. "Matthews and Yaller Head got together. The Imperial picture theater together?" "You're a liar!" angrily exclaimed Miss Kennedy.

"But Jimmy wasn't a liar—not that time, anyway."

WHAT THE MOUTH REVEALS

A mouth, which viewed in profile turns up at a curve indicates a frivolous nature.

A small mouth explains extreme sensitiveness and a narrow-minded outlook on life.

An extremely large mouth indicates liberality of mind but a certain coarseness of nature.

A month of any thickness that droops at the corners denotes one who cannot be trusted.

A close-fitting mouth revealing sharp, straight lines, indicates sternness of disposition.

Fullness of apprehension is indicated by a mouth which is exactly twice the width of the eye.

A small mouth coupled with small nose and nostrils shows an indecisive and cowardly nature.

If the angles at the corners of the lips point downward it indicates pessimism; if upward, optimism.

A large mouth denotes a shameless person with a hasty judgment not always kind, also a good conversationalist.

One with thin lips drawn down at the corners, rather bloodless and pale, extremely obstinate, given to hysteria and melancholy.

One with only uncellular animals there were actual swimming and crawling water forms of animals already dominant. Professor Walcott estimates that fossils of these animals were entombed about 27,000,000 years ago. He adds to the figures 17,500,000 years during which these and other creatures were evolving from each other in the pre-Paleozoic period.

It Was. The fisherman dashed into the country hotel and excitedly grasped the manager by the arm.

"I want you men by firing anglers here with the promise of five fishing," he said. "There isn't a bit of fishing here. Every brook has a sign warning people off."

"I didn't say anything about five fishing," said the manager calmly. "If you will kindly read my advertisement carefully, you will see what I said was 'Fishing unapproachable.'—Variety.

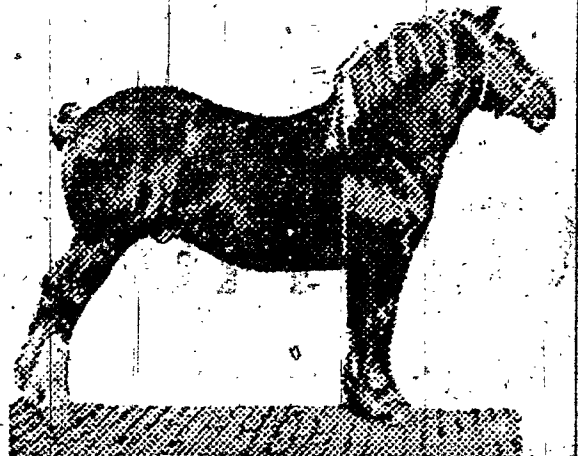
One Exception. "All that man's stock is watered." "Maybe in his corporation, but I'll bet his private stock isn't."

GOOD STALLIONS TO IMPROVE COLT CROP

Harvest Aid, Animal of Highest Type, Is Purchased.

Work at New Breeding Station at Buffalo, Wyo., Carried on by Government in Cooperation With State Officials.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
A standard-bred stallion, Harvest Aid, 630808, an animal of the very highest breeding type, has recently been purchased by the United States department of agriculture and placed at the government's new horse-breeding station at Buffalo, Wyo. Work at this station is being carried on in cooperation with the state of Wyoming, the object being to develop utility horses especially adapted to western range and farm conditions. Harvest Aid is by the champion trotting stallion, The Harvester, and his dam is Santos Maid, a mare which holds the trotting record of 2:08 3/4, and a daughter of



A-Sire That Insures an Improved Colt Crop.

Peter the Great, the leading sire of speed in America. Harvest Aid is an animal of great stamina, good size and conformation, and while he was selected on his merits as an individual, the horsemen of the department say they are extremely fortunate in getting such a well-bred animal. It is not the purpose at the horse-breeding station to develop speed animals, but it is well understood that a good stallion from a family noted for its speed is highly desirable for the production of active utility horses.

MAKE MONEY RAISING BARLEY

Experiments Show It Will Surpass Corn as Ration for Fattening Hogs if Properly Fed.

Experiments at the Wisconsin experiment station show that barley will surpass corn as a ration for fattening hogs if it is properly fed. Twelve lots of pigs were fed, using with some a corn ration, while the others were given barley. The return for each pig over the cost of feed was \$14.38 for the barley-fed pigs, and \$12.38 for the corn-fed pigs.
One of the most interesting facts brought out was the value of a barley ration in the fattening of hogs. It was found that a ration of barley and a little molasses, which yielded a handsome return, and the gains made with this ration were very rapid.

If you are in a region which is suited for the production of barley, or if you have been using it as a nurse crop for alfalfa, do not be discouraged by the prospect of a lower price, due to the curbing of the use of barley in the brewing industry. Perhaps it will pay you more than ever as a feed for your hogs and your other live stock.

LIMESTONE INCREASES YIELD

Demonstrations Carried On for Two Years in Indiana Show Value of Ground Material.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For two years the county agent in Jefferson county, Ind., has been carrying on demonstrations to show the value of ground limestone on acid soils. In one demonstration this year an average of 25 1/2 bushels of wheat were produced to the acre. Neighboring farmers who have used this wheat, and who have land that is just as good, except that they did not make applications of ground limestone, obtained only 15 bushels to the acre. This high yield is hardly an exception, reports the agent, for similar results were obtained by other farmers in the section who used limestone.

WOOD ASHES ARE VALUABLE

As They Have Peculiar Fertilizing Value They Should Be Carefully Stored Away.

The farmer who burns wood for heating or cooking should carefully store the ashes and not permit them to leach, as they have a peculiar fertilizing value. They not only contain potash and phosphoric acid in appreciable amounts, but also contain magnesia and lime, and when applied to the land they also act indirectly to increase the available nitrogen content of the organic matter in the soil.

ADVANTAGES OF SAME BREED

Better Prices Secured From Uniform Product and Breeding Stock Secured Near Home.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
There are many advantages to be gained when the stock raisers of one community raise the same breed. Better prices may be secured from the sale of a uniform product and suitable breeding stock can be secured near home.

Label Seed Packages.

Be sure to label each sealed package of seeds when they are put up so they can be found in short notice when planting time comes. Keep all the seeds in one place.

Be Cautious With Dodder.

Hay containing dodder should not be fed to live stock, for the reason that dodder seeds will pass through with the manure and infect the root of the plant.

HEAVY HOG LOSS CAN BE LARGELY AVOIDED

Greater Care Should Be Used in Shipping Live Animals.

Care Ought to Be Thoroughly Cleaned Before Loading and Not Overcrowded—Spraying While in Transit Is Helpful.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

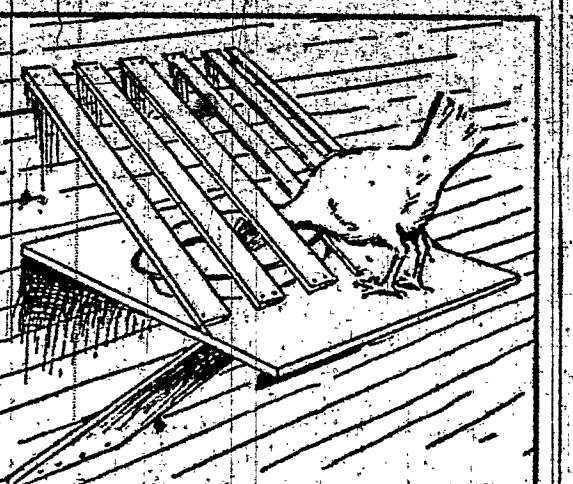
Last May 651 hogs, weighing approximately 137,000 pounds, were unloaded dead, or died in the stockyards at the South St. Paul market. Of this number, 350 hogs, weighing approximately 102,000 pounds, died in transit or in yards during the last six days of the month. This was the week of the first real warm weather, and as is usually the case during the first hot spell in the summer season, the loss of hogs in transit was extremely heavy. The difference in price between dead or live hogs during this week was approximately 18 cents a pound, which would mean a total loss of about \$18,360. This loss might have been largely avoided if the shippers had taken proper care in loading, seeing that all cars were properly cleaned before loading, and that cars were not loaded as heavily as is the custom in cooler weather. If these hogs had been loaded in clean cars the losses could have been further decreased by having them sprayed with disinfectant by the carrier, especially upon arrival at transfer points, and also upon delivery to the terminal. One of the largest buyers of hogs at the South St. Paul market, who ships to other markets for slaughter, states that the losses of his firm during the last week in May were no heavier than usual, but that they were extremely careful to have their cars thoroughly cleaned and sanded before loading, in addition to loading lighter than usual and taking the adequate precaution of requesting the railroad officials to issue instructions to have the hogs sprayed as often as possible in transit.

WATER HELPS LAYING FOWLS

Plentiful Supply Should Always Be Available for Hens—Stock-Feed Rack Idea Is Good.

A plentiful supply of clean, fresh water must always be available to hens. The fowls drink freely, especially when laying heavily, and should not be stinted of such a necessary and cheap material as water. The water pan or dish should be kept clean.

The stock-feed-rack idea has been successfully applied to the watering of poultry. One successful poultry raiser uses a contrivance such as the one illustrated on this page, the chickens being forced to hop upon an elevated platform in order to reach the water, and being prevented from standing on the edge of the dish or



Drinking Helps Laying. Contaminating the water, because of the necessity of reaching between the rails to drink.

REASONS FOR FALL PLOWING

Longer Period Given for Decomposition of Stubble and Other Pieces of Vegetable Matter.

Fall plowing is a bank balance booster because it returns the best crops. It does this for several reasons, says Andrew Boss, vice director of the Minnesota experiment station, University farm, St. Paul.

It gives a longer period for the decomposition of the stubble and other particles of vegetable matter turned under in plowing.

It opens the soil to the fall rains. It helps to dispose of weeds which interfere with growth of crops.

It lessens the amount of spring work and thereby allows the prompt sowing of the crops in the spring.

It enables one to avoid crowding at any time, and, therefore, is beneficial both to men and horses.

GIVE HARNESS PROPER CARE

First Wash With Warm Water and Soap, and While Still Moist Oil It Thoroughly.

To oil harness correctly, first wash the harness thoroughly with warm water and soap. Then hang the harness up to dry. Do not let it get dry, but when it is still moist, rub it thoroughly with some animal or vegetable oil. Pure neat's foot oil is the best oil known. This renews the softness of the leather and its flexibility. Do not use mineral oils on harness, for it has a destructive effect, say the farm engineering authorities at Iowa State college who make the foregoing recommendations.

Eradicate Diseases.

The only sane way to eradicate poultry diseases is to breed them out by the aid of careful selection for constitutional vigor, good care and good management.

Increase Machine Efficiency.

Keeping a machine in good repair and well oiled not only increases its efficiency, but lessens the power required in using it.

Promote Early Production.

Get the most from your broilers by getting them started early.

COATS THAT COMBINE CHARM AND UTILITY



Now is the time when the warm coat for midwinter comes up for consideration and the buyer goes cheerfully forth to see what she can see. She is destined to find quite a number of new coatings represented in thick, soft weaves and, if gifted with a retentive mind, she may be able to commit their various names to memory. They all seem to be variations of cloths that we have known in the past as Bolivia, zibeline, duvetyn rough mixtures and other heavy, wooly fabrics that are cozy looking. Some of them we know to be strong and sturdy, others look as promising. Taken as a whole, coatings are richer looking than they have ever been, which is a pleasant thing to contemplate—and measured by prices they certainly ought to be rich.

Some of the new coats are extravagantly high priced and there has been an increase in nearly all of them. The cheerfulness of the buyer is apt to be somewhat dampened unless her purse is long, for fur-trimmed coats must be classed among the luxuries of the rich. Pile fabrics are warm and rich looking and have proved to be most durable. Coats of these plushes sell at a reasonable price and so do those of heavy wools that are woven like steamer rugs or army blankets. Leather coats have been introduced to provide warm coats at a medium price.

The two coats shown in the picture above are good examples of styles for above average general wear. They are cut on the most practical lines with mitered collars, big pockets and roomy sleeves. The coat at the left has a narrow belt of cloth with long ends that loop over at the front. A few bone buttons make themselves useful for fastening at the waistline and collar and ornamenting the cuffs. In the coat at the right, the buttons are cloth-covered, and the belt slips through a slide at the front. A luxurious collar of skunk fur may be brought up and fastened at the throat, in the face of stormy weather or before the teeth of an icy wind. These are both attractive coats and types of styles that are soft and becoming as well as warm and durable.

Alluring Veils for Autumn Hats



There is something very alluring about veils. They are among the belongings of women, that are peculiarly their own; mere man having no share in this kind of apparel. The veiling veil is a vision that girlhood cherishes and thrills over. Veils are significant and charming—and have in most cases no other reason for existence. But they contribute to neatness, if one must be practical, and they are often very flattering. It is the element of style in them, with becomingness, that makes them dear to the hearts of women and provides us with ever-changing weaves and patterns to choose from.

Some modest have featured veils as an essential part of the trimming of hats. The all-over lace patterns appear to have given place to mesh veils. These borders being often in a lace pattern or having a floral design applied to the mesh. Veils fall about the face and head from small and medium-sized hats in ways that seem casual but are not. They are sometimes draped with the border about the hat and the plain edge hanging down, but this is exceptional; nearly always the plain edge is placed about the shape and the border defines the bottom of the veil.

Among the very elegant veils used on dressy hats those of chantilly lace are conspicuous. The mesh is fine in these, and the border a floral pattern above a scalloped edge usually. Black and taupe gray are the favored colors for veils, either color proving practical for the street and becoming to the wearer. There is a great variety of shapes in meshes—square, diamond shaped, hexagonal and oblong, with all sorts of inconspicuous crossbars, and figures to add interest to them. Street veils have light woven-in borders and they are worn either hanging free or fastened about the neck, after the manner of the three veils shown in the picture.

Veils should be tried on and selected for becomingness, as hat shapes are. Some meshes make the face look more youthful and others seem to reveal wrinkles. For clearing up the skin and bringing out color dark blue, sapphire, and national blue are all effective. Taupe and black find more admirers than any other colors.

There are some small face veils only large enough to extend from hat brim to chin, and they are made to be slipped on or to be slipped off and held in place with small round glassed corners. The floating veils shown at the right and bottom of the group are hatted in at the back sometimes as in the sketch shown at the upper left side. These are popular styles, soft, becoming and desirable.

In Small Fur. In small furs there are noticeable styles that may be fastened so as to be worn in several unique ways, and among the recently presented models of this type are many of gray squirrel and of Hudson seal.

Under the Arm. It may be had in navy blue crepe de chine with garnet wool embroidery, or in beige with steel de beige as well as in white with blue.

Correct Veils. Veils of all descriptions are a decided feature of the modern toilet of the Parisienne and the woman with an especially developed sense of style for herself and her veil are sure to be admired.

GIRL CAPTIVE OF GYPSIES 3 YEARS

Louise Mitchell Tells of Kidnapping and Her Marriage to Chief's Son.

New York.—Kidnaped by gypsies when her family tried to leave Roanoke, Va., forced to marry the prince of a gypsy band and to tell fortunes to all comers during four years of wandering through the south, Louise Mitchell, 18 years old, has been reunited to her family through a chance meeting with an elder sister in Newark, N. J.

She is a younger daughter of Loma Mitchell, coppermith, who lives in Richmond Hill, L. I.

Her adventure became known when her father took her to the district attorney's office in Brooklyn to learn



Married in Accordance With Some Weird Gypsy Ceremony.

how they could obtain redress. To Peter A. McCabe, assistant district attorney, he outlined her experience as he had learned it from her.

Mr. Mitchell in 1915 lived at Roanoke, Va., with his wife, two daughters and son, when Louise disappeared. The family was frantic, but never gave up hope. Last week the elder daughter, visiting in Newark, spied her young sister on the street. She embraced her and took her home to Richmond Hill.

Louise explained that she had been captured by a gypsy band headed by a man who called himself "Gregory John." Gregory fancied her as a wife for his son Joe, and in a few months they were married in accordance with some weird gypsy ceremony. Two years ago, the girl related, she bore the son a child, whom the gypsies still possess.

From the time of her kidnapping the band roved all over the South in a couple of automobiles, the girl related, stopping here and there to gather in the shiekels. They made her pose as a "queen," she said, and forced her to tell fortunes wherever they stopped. The band drifted north this summer, and was in the outskirts of Newark when she met her sister. The girl led her family to where it had been, but it was found that the gypsies took to their heels and fled when they discovered that their "queen" had found her folks.

Mr. McCabe referred the Mitchell family to the federal authorities in New Jersey.

Victim's Coat Small, Highwaymen Take Shirt

Akron.—Alexander McKenna, 27 Glenwood avenue, reported to police that after three armed men had robbed him of \$35 on Glenwood avenue, they forced him to take off a silk shirt and necktie, and only permitted him to retain his coat after they all had tried it on and found it to be too small.

MAN'S EYESIGHT IS RESTORED

Eyelids Are Grafted on by Taking Flesh From Patient's Leg.

Bangor, Me.—Forty-seven years without closing his eyes, after a period of total blindness, followed by complete restoration of sight, this is the experience of John Randolph Watson of the town of Standish, Me. Watson was a photographer in Indianapolis and in 1888 an exposure of chemicals burned away his eyelids, although the sight was not affected.

Bar with unprotected eyes he continued for nearly half a century three years of the period being spent in Alaska, where the severity of the climate caused cataracts to form on both eyes, resulting in blindness. He went to Philadelphia, where he formerly lived for a time, and was at the Hahnemann Hospital, and by grafting flesh from his leg he got a new set of eyelids. The operation is now assured. The cataracts were removed and the sight has been restored.

She Cleaned His Clothes. Milwaukee.—Edward Schreibeel asked his wife to clean his clothes. She cleaned his coat of a powder puff, a hair net and a vanity bag looking glass, neither of which she recognized. Divorce applied for.

One Thing at a Time.

Newark.—Either drive a car or hug the girl, but not both at once, decreed Commissioner Dill, after revoking the motor license of Ralph Holman. Holman's auto was wrecked when he attempted both.

MIXED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MARKETS TO SOLVE PROBLEM OF COST OF LIVING



Farmers' Public Markets Shaped by Local Needs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
In attacking the cost of living problem through local public markets, communities might well dwell on definite underlying principles that are known to apply to such marketing institutions. Unless one is familiar with the flow of farm produce from the country into the market basket, the distinction between "farmers' retail market" and "farmers' wholesale market" is not drawn, but both may be called a "farmers' market" and pictured as one and the same in their operation and function.

Some communities have tried to change farmers' wholesale markets into retail markets, where the housewife could fill her market basket with purchases made direct from farmers—always at a savings. These attempts have usually resulted in failure and a deal of friction between the public, the farmers and officials because, according to city marketing men of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, the farmers' wholesale market is a very different institution from a farmers' retail market.

Wholesale Market.
A farmers' wholesale market draws to it producers who specialize in truck crops and fruits, and who count on hauling corn, potatoes, tomatoes, apples, strawberries or other crops in large quantities. These dealers enter sales in large lots after they reach the market so they can return to their farms and the work of production. Time to such growers is more valuable than the difference between what they get in wholesale quantities for their products and what they might realize by lingering long enough to retail their load in small lots at higher than wholesale prices.

Retail Market.
Retail farmers' markets, on the other hand, attract a group of producers who raise a small amount of fruit or vegetables as a side line, and whose crops do not demand as close attention as those of the truck farmer. Often a farmer who raises only a few vegetables can send them to a retail farmers' market in mixed lots, by a member of his family, who is able to remain away from the farm long enough to dispose of these products to housewives carrying market baskets.

Mixed Markets.
The retail farmers' market depends as much for its success upon location as on any other factor. It must be convenient for the housewife, while a wholesale farmers' market need not be as centrally located, because dealers have seasons or trucks with which to gather their supplies. Farmers' wholesale markets are an early morning institution, starting business at daybreak or even before, while a farmers' retail market starts later and runs for a longer time. This, of course, may make possible a mixed retail and wholesale farmers' market; but in organizing such a market it is likely that it will appeal to different groups of farmers, and that it will be necessary to regulate the hours so there will be no conflict between wholesale and retail business among the wagons or sheds.

Too Much Expected.
Although retail farmers' markets have been urged in many communities as a means of reducing the cost of living, too much is often expected of them, according to men who have studied the problem, and who point out that all locally raised produce, especially the more staple crops, such as potatoes, cabbage, onions and apples, represent but a small amount of the total of such products consumed by city dwellers, the bulk of which is shipped in from more distant sections as an outlet for a certain amount of local produce, varying with localities, that might otherwise be left on the farm or not produced by the farmer who depended upon other sources of income than fruits and vegetables.

Any community contemplating the establishment of a farmers' retail market should first make sure that there are in that community enough farmers who are willing to haul their produce to market and dispose of it in small quantities direct to the consumer.

Co-operative Shipping Clubs.
Simplicity of organization and the fact that no capital is required make the co-operative shipping of live stock peculiarly adapted to communities in which more complex forms of co-operation would be impracticable. Although not necessarily feasible in all sections, especially those in which live stock generally is marketed in carload lots, or where there is insufficient stock suitable for shipment to market, or where the central markets are not readily accessible, nevertheless there are many communities in various parts of the country which would be greatly benefited by such associations.

Wherever these associations have been formed an appreciable saving to the farmer has resulted. The profit that formerly went to the local shipper now goes to the farmer, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he will receive for his stock the actual market price, less the cost of marketing. Moreover, the activities of a co-operative farmers' association make for a general improvement in methods of marketing live stock and a better knowledge of market prices and conditions by farmers in the entire community. The beneficial influence thus exerted is of no less importance than the actual saving to members on the shipments handled by the association.

Heater-Skillet Marketing.
In many cases animals are killed and offered for sale regardless of market conditions. Frequently advantage is taken of cool weather to kill and dispose of hogs, with the result that the dressed carcasses must be sold on a glutted market, and being a perishable product, must be disposed of at very low prices. An example, which is only one of many, was observed at a small town in Louisiana during the winter of 1915-16, where each time the weather became cooler eight or ten dressed hogs were offered for sale when there was a demand for one or two. Such a method is, of course, most unprofitable to the farmer. A number of instances have occurred in southern cities where dressed beef, ordinarily valued at 7 to 8 cents a pound, was sold by farmers for 3 to 4 cents, and dressed hogs, valued under ordinary conditions at 8 to 10 cents a pound, sold for 2 to 3 cents, because of a temporary oversupply of fresh meat in these towns. The farmers could have avoided these losses by finding a market for their meat before slaughtering, by delaying slaughtering until market conditions were improved, or by selling the animals alive on a good market.

FARMER WASTES MUCH MONEY

One of Chief Ways Is Failure to Keep Farm Equipment in Proper Storage Place.

No one likes to make money any more than the farmer, yet he is the person who is most prone to waste it. One of the chief ways in which he wastes money is by his failure to keep in proper condition his farming equipment. Many kinds of machinery which are used in one season and not in the others should be stored away when not in use.

GOOD CARE FOR IMPLEMENTS

Deterioration Is Fast Under Influence of Weathering Agents, Such as Sun and Rain.

Agricultural implements deteriorate very fast under the influence of the weathering agents, such as sun, dew and rain. As soon as the work is finished the implements should be polished, if they have been exposed, and put under shelter. These farm helpers are too valuable to leave in the weather to rust out.

